The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5693. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Correspondence Between Spain and the State Department.

An Authentic Account of Affairs on the Island.

Character of the Spanish Volunteers.

The Speakman and Wyeth Executions.

Views on Independence, Annexation and Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document in reply to the resolution calling for information with regard to Cuba. Vice-Consul-General HALL, in a letter to Secretary SEWARD, Nov. 15, 1866, quoted the views of a conservative Cuban, assuring the news of the Spanish revolution is enthusiastically received in Cuba, and stating the views of the Cubans as to slavery as follows. Slave dealers immediate, and others the gradual abolition of slavery, while not a few favor the continuance of the institution. The conversation in the Eastern and Central Departments is represented to be decisively in favor of annexation, final, if not immediate. Mr. HALL adds, that, from a careful personal observation in his department, in the early part of 1866, he says that the insurrection is gaining strength. The condition at Matanzas is general distrust and paralysis. In February, 1868, he transmits a letter from the Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The state of things there is much exaggerated and he sends particulars. Mr. HALL transmits to the Secretary of State, Mr. WASHBURNE, March 31, 1869, what purports to be a decree of the Insurgent assembly, abolishing slavery. Mr. HALL, March 27, 1869, transmits to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. HERNDON, the decree of the Captain-General, dated March 24, authorizing captures on the high seas of vessels carrying men, arms, munitions or effects in aid of the insurgents, and directing the establishment of prize courts. Secretary Secretary FISH, Minister ROMERO and Minister BOKER have the right to carry on the high seas articles declared for the enemies of Spain subject to seizure of such as may be contraband of war, or to capture vessels engaged in the transportation of the same. It is consequently hoped the proclamation will be recalled, or such instructions given as will prevent its illegal application to citizens of the United States or their property. A cordial expression of sentiment between the two Governments should be interchanged. Mr. HALL, under date of April 2, 1869, transmits a letter from Remedios, and says the majority of American residents agree with the writer who states that the Cubans were much misled by the Spanish authorities.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. HALL to Secretary FISH, August 10, transmits Consul VALMASEDA'S proclamation of July 2, that every man over fifteen found away from home may be shot; that every unoccupied house and every house not flying the white flag may be burned, and that women living in houses or with arms in their possession may be arrested and sent to Spain. Mr. HALL informs the Department that Consul VALMASEDA was moving his forces into the country. Secretary FISH, May 19, 1869, protests to the interest of civilization and humanity against Consul VALMASEDA'S proclamation. Secretary FISH, May 19, 1869, protests to Minister ROMERO against the Captain-General's proclamation against Consul VALMASEDA'S proclamation.

GENERAL DULCE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. FISH to Secretary FISH, June 1, states that the volunteers have forced General Dulce to resign. Mr. HALL to Secretary FISH, June 2, the latter's position is one of great embarrassment at Madrid. Mr. FISH, June 4, suggests to Secretary FISH of the desirableness of the Captain-General's resignation, as he says, on friendly grounds, with the hope that he may have a peaceful and prosperous island. Mr. HALL, June 5, says the Captain-General has resigned, and has left Cuba. Mr. FISH, July 2, transmits the manifestation of the Government against Consul VALMASEDA'S decree of July 1, as to the search of vessels on the high seas; also the general order of the Captain-General for the conduct of the war with more humanity.

THE SPANISH VIEW OF THE REVOLT.

Minister SICKLES, Aug. 13, to Secretary FISH, communicates his conversation with the Spanish Minister, saying:

"The Minister, interrupting me, said he thought I had gone quite far enough in the statement, and added that the Queen and Cabinet, in which the Government of the United States had confided, considered the Cuban insurrection to be the work of a few Cubans, instigated by the Cuban Junta in New-York, who, from motives of interest, had induced a few of the ignorant people of the country to take up arms against the Government, which, however, was supported by the great majority of the people, who were loyal and devoted to Spain. He added that the Government had sent out a large force under the command of General Dulce, who had succeeded in restoring peace to the greater part of the island, and that the insurrection was confined to a few districts in the eastern part of the island, which would soon be reduced to submission. He said that Pre-Slavery Party with the Captain-General, and that the only remedy was to support him, by sending troops to the island, and by the moral support of the United States in not allowing the filibustering people of the United States to carry on their expeditions against Cuba. He said that the Government of Spain would not allow the United States

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 20.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 20—5 P. M.

The announcement from the Treasury this morning that the Gold sales of Tuesday and Friday of the present week would be withdrawn leaving only the regular $1,000,000 on Thursday for account of the Sinking Fund—caused the Gold market to advance for a brief time to 13[illegible]@13[illegible] ₱ cent. as against 1908 at the close on Saturday night. The competition among buyers seemed to be divided between the *Bull* interest in the Room and some few of the *Bears* on sellers of last week who were apprehensive of the effect of the reduced sales of the Treasury. But both parties soon found themselves mistaken in the matter, which returned to 1[illegible] ₱ cent. and closed dull at this rate at 4 o'clock P. M. While the Treasury sales are to be reduced to a single million of dollars this week, notice is simultaneously given that on and after Friday next the January Interest on the Public Debt will be prepaid without rebate, so that the supply from this source a full week in advance of the New-Year, will more than neutralize the reduced Treasury sales. In addition to this cause for the return of price to 1[illegible] ₱ cent. there was decided abundance and somewhat weaker rates in the Foreign Exchanges. The standard drawers on London were allowing a broker-age of 2[illegible] for 60 days London, and sight Bills and Cable transfers were done at relatively lower rates against very considerable purchases to-day of United States 5-20s; Sight Bills, 109[illegible]@109[illegible] ₱ cent.; Cable transfers on private terms, supposed 109[illegible]@109[illegible] ₱ cent. The purchases of United States 5-20s for Europe are chiefly on the 5-20s of 1862 and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1861. The '62s on the higher price of Gold early in the day advanced to 114[illegible]@114[illegible] ₱ cent. They declined to 114[illegible] in the Afternoon. The 1865s sold at 113[illegible]@113[illegible] ₱ cent. The market is pretty well cleared of 1862s. Coupons and the new transactions are in small parcels. The Treasury will buy $2,000,000 United States 6-20s on Wednesday for the Sinking Fund. The offerings will no doubt be chiefly in the registered Stocks, not held in for Europe. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week additional purchases for the Sinking Fund will be made to the extent of $3,000,000.

On the Stock Exchange there was some improvement in the Southern State Bonds and in the New-York and Western Railways, but the speculative temper of the market was not sufficiently decided to maintain firmness to the close of the day. The prospect seems to be that only a moderate business is likely to be done for the remainder of the Old Year, although every encouragement to buy for a New-Year's rise is afforded by the easy working of the Money market. The rates to the Brokers to-day were 5@7 ₱ cent., and on Gold 5@6 ₱ cent. The New-Year Dividends now being advertised, and the prepayment of Gold Interest on the Public Funds, will add to the supply of Money seeking employment in Wall-street, against which, however, we hear of some orders for Currency to go South.

Exclusive of the January Gold Interest on the Public Funds, the Treasury will close the Old Year with a Gold surplus of about $21,500,000. The Customs in January will amount to $16,000,000. The actual Gold Interest called for in January, (including the prepayments at the close of December,) will reach $16,500,000 at New-York and $7,000,000 at the other Treasury Offices. The regular sales for the Sinking Fund on the 6th and 20th January will be $2,000,000. These figures will leave a surplus of $30,000,000 to be carried into February, unless extra sales should be made in January, which we presume will depend more upon the state of the market than upon a question of ability to spare $10,000,000 Gold without incon-venience to the Treasury.

After the late Panic the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s		
United States 6-20s of 1862	114	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114	114½
American Gold Coin	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Bank Bonds, Tennessee	43½	43½
North Carolina Bonds, new	43	43
New-York Central and Hudson	97½	97½
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Certificates	97	97
Reading Railroad	93½	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½	104½
Northwestern Common	80½	80½
Northwestern Preferred	87½	87½
Pacific Mail Company	41½	41½
St. Paul Common	71½	71½
St. Paul Preferred	84½	85
Fort Wayne	91½	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	35

The following bids were made for the Warren Public Funds of the United States:

And the following for the State Bonds:

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

Gold receipts	$[illegible] 94
Gold payments	[illegible] 00
Gold balance	84,[illegible] 97
Currency receipts	[illegible] 00
Currency payments	[illegible] 00
Currency balance	[illegible] 00
General balance	[illegible] 00
Customs	[illegible] 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphic to Jones, Hutchings & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.

City 6s, old	2[illegible]	Asked
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	8[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	9[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa, Preferred	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Norristown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	8[illegible]	[illegible]

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for the first week in December, 1869:

Freights	[illegible]
Passengers	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
First week in December, 1868	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

The Central and Western Pacific Companies announce through Mr. C. P. Huntington, Vice-President, that Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the Gold Coupon of January 1, 1870, on their Mortgage Bonds, and also the January Gold Coupon on the California and Oregon Company. The 6½ ₱ cent. Gold Coupon of the State Aid Bonds of California, issued to the Central Pacific, is to be paid by Robert Eugene Kelly & Co., 64 and 66 Nassau-street.

BANK DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED—JANUARY, 1870.

Bank.	Capital.	Last Yearly.	Amount.
Bank of America	$5,000,000	7 ₱ cent.	$350,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6 ₱ cent.	120,000
Chatham	450,000	7 ₱ cent.	31,500
North America	1,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	35,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
Hide & Leather	600,000	6 ₱ cent.	36,000
Mech. & Traders'	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
People's Bank	422,500	5 ₱ cent.	20,000

The Oriental Bank has declared a Dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 3.

The State Treasurer of South Carolina gives notice that the interest maturing Jan. 1, 1870, on the bonds of that State will be paid in Gold, on demand, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, financial agent of the State of South Carolina, No. 9 Nassau-street, New-York, and at the Treasury Office, Columbia, S. C. The interest on registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Dec. 20 says:

"The anthracite coal trade has been exceedingly dull during all the past week. Production has fallen off materially. This is what all the trade expected. But the demand has also fallen off unexpectedly. Much more have also, with a lessened demand, come down largely in the Eastern markets, and especially at New-York, where there is current a report that the New-York dealers are preparing to put down prices fully $1 per ton for the future in the supply of coal, and that they have put down prices fully $1 per ton. This may be so, but it is quite as likely to be in consequence of an over supply of coal there. It is usual when the market for any commodity breaks, as any one particular point, for the dealers there to endeavor to account for it in some special rather than in a general cause, thus sometimes leaving their own market a little longer. The New-York report as to a local combination may have no better basis than that Correspondents there in general seem to believe that the supply of coal in the hands of the Railroads, the owners of the Whites, and that the party who holds coal to his stock, or produced coal with a view of selling at an higher price, stands a very good chance of being disappointed. While there has been a falling off in the production, the consumption of anthracite coal in all this year, the figures will more than double the amounts of bituminous coal, together with the average in consumption by reason of the high prices of bituminous coal, the greater part of the past the supply of coal is believed to be fully up to the demand. Philadelphia and Reading shipments for the week ending on the 18th instant, were 68,[illegible] tons, against 56,042 tons the previous week, and 57,[illegible] tons the corresponding time last year. The total shipments for the season, since the commencement of the Company's fiscal year—against 113,097 tons for corresponding time last year. The total shipments for the week ending Dec. 18th, from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, were 34,[illegible] tons, against 34,[illegible] tons for the previous week, and for the season, since the opening, 507,[illegible] tons, a corresponding time last year, a decrease of 100,000 tons. The entire shipments of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending Dec. 18th, were 34,[illegible] tons, against 34,[illegible] tons for the previous week, and for the season, since the opening, 507,[illegible] tons

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Mackett, Wallis, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Rosemyers, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Sowell, Bangs, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Kate Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.—Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Rowbotham, Bradley and Miss Longworth.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DEVIL'S PEAL; OR, RED BOLT, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Alexander.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — ENGLISHMEN. Evening — DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Broadway, corner 30th-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ANIMAL FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, below Prince-st.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Sayle, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
30th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

WEBER'S ROOMS.
5th-av., corner 16th-st.
LECTURE BY MR. F. B. SITTER, Subject "The History of Music."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 16th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

BARKER AND TEBALL GALLERY.
No. 563 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST PUPIL SOCIETY.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor speak to contributors, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy as early as they can in the day as possible. It required after the evening is well advanced, it will be impossible to insert it in the best place.

☞ For the accommodation of business customers, advertisements left at the branch offices, No. 1,123 Broadway, corner 25th-st., and No. 308 Bowery, will be received at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The subject of the expulsion of Spanish Republicans from Spain was brought up yesterday in the Cortes Legislatif by M. MONTPOUY, who compared the course in relation to the ex-Queen ISABELLA with the present course of the Government, and ended with a menace that the Republic was near at hand to avenge the wrongs of Prussians and Spaniards.....General BARNES had an interview with the Emperor on Sunday, when the latter said he regretted his Ministers had not carried out his views in regard to peaceful relations with the United States.....It is reported that France is urging the great Powers to disarm, but the story is discredited in Berlin.....Cardinal MATTEI's previously reported leave of absence from Rome, is now said to cover a mission from the Pope to the French Emperor.....A committee of Bishops has been directed to draft a plan to check the "growth of infidelity."....The London Press of yesterday accuses the Government of vacillation in relation to the Londonderry dispute, but confesses the result to have been better than was expected.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday but little business was transacted. A bill was introduced to charter a company for another ocean cable, to be laid between this country and Holland, under concessions granted by the King of Holland, and a bill by Mr. SUMNER to reform the civil service, the provisions of which he stated at length. The House Census bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws. At 1:35 P. M. the Senate went into an Executive session, which occupied three hours, and immediately after adjourned.

In the House a memorial was presented from citizens of Tennessee, praying for protection from impending revolution. Among the most important bills introduced was one in reference to the constitutional power of Congress to regulate the tariff of rates of railroad companies, the lines of which run through two or more States; also bills to abolish the franking privilege and to regulate labor contracts with Government. Of the resolutions adopted were these: Of inquiring into the manner and progress of the work on the Post Office in this City, and as to the operations in removing the obstructions to navigation in the Hell Gate channel. A motion to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the joint resolution to admit Virginia to representation was rejected, Mr. BUTLER, of the Reconstruction Committee, remarking that the question had gone over to committee until after the holidays. A motion to take up and pass the Georgia Representation bill was succeeded so that the vote is to be taken at 2 P. M. to-day. A discussion on the bill then ensued, in which Messrs. Hooper and Buck took part. Before the latter had concluded his remarks a recess was taken until evening, and upon reassembling Mr. BECK concluded. He was followed by Messrs. Wilson, Eldridge, Woodward, Fisk, Morgan, Axtell, Dobbins, Delano and Hodge, and at 12:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A citizen of Portage City, Wis., indicted for being engaged in the lynching of W. H. SPAIN, last April, was exonerated from blame and the indictment quashed.

The Supreme Court of the United States has taken a recess until Jan. 3d, 1870.

Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell and Samuel F. Barger, of New-York, David Pierson, of Albany, and Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, were elected Directors of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, vice Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., L. D. Buckner, Fred. A. Lane and J. Bancroft Davis, resigned. H. F. Spalding was chosen President in place of Jay Gould.

The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed in the Twentieth New-York Collection District, which has just been reorganized: Alexander Kennedy, Jacob Small, Henry C. Dorchester, Alonzo D. Kirby, L. J. Bigelow and Nelson Bontecue.

The failure of CHAS. T. SHEPARD & Co., flour dealers, doing business in Albany and Oswego, is announced, with liabilities amounting to $100,000.

The Senate was in Executive Session yesterday for four hours. After the confirmation of Mr. STANTON, it is understood that the session was occupied mainly by a protracted discussion of the President's refusal to comply with a request of the Judiciary Committee to transmit various papers relating to nominations of Circuit Judges. None of the latter have yet been reported from the Committee.

The nomination of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Judge GRIER, resigned, was sent to the Senate yesterday, and as soon as it was read in Executive session, was confirmed by a vote of forty-six to eleven.

The Governor of Minnesota has consulted General HANCOCK as to sending troops to Pembina to quiet the Sioux settlements in the event of an Indian war. The General said troops would not be sent until there is an actual collision or greater certainty of bloodshed than exists now.

The North Carolina General Assembly adjourned until the 18th of January.

The President, yesterday, sent to the Senate the correspondence and other documents regarding Cuba, asked for in a recent resolution of that body. An abstract of these papers is printed in our telegraphic news columns this morning.

LOCAL.

The City canvassers completed their labors yesterday. The only change in the result is in the case of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, in which SCANNELL is declared elected in place of NEARY.

The case of JOHN EGAN, convicted of the murder of Officer SERRICK, was before the General Term of the Supreme Court again yesterday on a motion for a rearrangement. The Court decided to hear the case on its merits on Wednesday next.

The "Fat Man's Association" held their first annual ball at Irving Hall, last evening, which was attended by about 150 couples.

The trial of WM. DICKEY for murder was continued in the Bergen County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The case is not yet concluded.

DAVID D. ECKERSON, the murderer, was yesterday sentenced in the Bergen County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Trenton. When asked if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be pronounced, he mumbled the words, "There's no use of talking," and he received the sentence with a grin of evident satisfaction.

Virginia Still Kept Out.

The delay in the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress—the doubt which delay suggests whether, without further conditions, the State will be admitted at all—cannot be contemplated without mortification and regret. A fortnight ago, everything pointed to a different conclusion. The reconstruction of the State, so far as that process depends upon the action of the people, was complete. Every requirement indicated by the law had been complied with. The Constitution had been ratified,—excepting only certain obnoxious provisions for the rejection of which Congress provided, and the terms of which no party in the State now sustains. A Governor had been elected whose character and antecedents were in the highest degree satisfactory, and the Legislature, on being convened, promptly did all the law enjoins. It ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, elected Senators of unimpeachable standing, and generally displayed a moderation and judgment which promised well for its future usefulness. The people, too, throughout the canvass and since, had displayed excellent feeling. The irritation which was here and there engendered had died away, and all things gave promise of greater thoroughness in reconstruction than could elsewhere be found. To a State thus cordially in accord with all that is national in the demands of Congress, immediate and complete recognition should have been given. President GRANT, in his Message, advised that its Senators and Representatives should be at once admitted, and "that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States," and the recommendation was echoed by public opinion everywhere.

Had Congress accepted the suggestion, and quickly evinced its appreciation of the revolution in local sentiment which the whole proceedings revealed, justice would have been done to a great State, and a relationship established most favorable to the local future of the Republican Party. The time was propitious for the performance of a just act in a generous spirit,—a spirit that would have called forth heartfelt responses from a sensitive people, and inspired a confidence with which the entire South must have sympathized. But the opportunity was lost. Disappointed and contemptible officeseekers were allowed to impeach the good faith of a reconstruction which throughout afforded the amplest evidence of its loyal character. A few worthless slanderers were listened to in preference to the character, the intelligence, the enterprise and the great body of the State. Suspicion was allowed to take the place of honest trust; importuned tests and unauthorized demands were heard of in quarters which should have shown a magnanimous acceptance of a situation on its face satisfactory. So groundless were the imputations, so sinister the motives of their authors, that ex-Governor WELLS, with a frankness which did him honor, came forward and urged the adoption of a liberal and conciliatory course. He saw, as all reasonable men must see, that the sole hope of a Republican Party in the State rests upon Congressional action which shall justify the claims of that party to the respect and confidence of the Virginia people.

And still Congress hesitates. Virginia is to be punished because Georgia has proved itself faithless: an act of simple justice is postponed indefinitely because possible party exigencies may seem to call for some further exactions. There may be zeal in all this, but there is neither the good faith which wins respect, nor the sagacity which distinguishes the policy of the statesman from the trickery of the partisan.

Are We on a Bloodthirsty or Destitute Condition?

Commissioner WELLS has made his annual review of our domestic affairs, and we lay before our readers to-day the substance of his statements and reflections. He has collected a mass of statistics which are not only valuable in themselves, but which will tend to render easier than before the elucidation of many complicated political problems. In this respect his report is better worth the attention of the general public than almost any other which proceeds from Government Departments. Commissioner WELLS has made a special study of finance in its bearing upon the social and economical questions of the day. He has then how it touches us in our homes. He has not been contented to deal with general statements, but has rather tried to get rid of all technicalities and mystery, and bring home to the mind of every man in the country the exact effects which heavy taxation and a blundering system of import duties contribute to produce. He makes clear, in a word, the disorders which are produced by the want of a truly great financier at the head of the national exchequer. But at this point his enlightened course. His talent is not of a constructive order. He can tell what is wrong, but when we come to consider his remedies, we soon begin to distrust him. It is almost a pity that Commissioner WELLS does not present his facts in one report, and his opinions in another. By mixing them together, the only valuable ingredient undergoes great disparagement. He labors too hard to point the moral of his figures. But the industry with which he has gathered the materials for forming our own judgment on the real state of the people deserves cordial recognition.

We all know by this time that Commissioner WELLS has a checkered tale of good and ill to tell. But it is not because his message is in some parts disagreeable that we ought to turn a deaf ear to it. The man who would relieve a nation from its financial troubles must cut deeply, like a surgeon when the source of disease lies directly beneath his knife. However, Commissioner WELLS perceives many circumstances in our condition which tend to encourage rather than depress. The progress of the country is undiminished, the revenue exceeds the expenditure by nearly fifty millions of dollars, immigration is constantly increasing, the crops have been above the average, and we have paid nearly eighty-eight millions off the debt during the past year alone, or over three hundred millions since September, 1865. Besides this, taxes which would have yielded two hundred millions of dollars have been remitted. The Southern States have made immense strides toward recovery from the effects of the late War—A WAR, which the Commissioner estimates, cost the country nine thousand millions of dollars—"three times as much as the slave property of the country was ever worth."

All this is very pleasant to hear, but like most other financial agents, Commissioner WELLS presents a balance sheet which has two sides. Our prosperity is not so great as it appears to be on the surface—it will not stand the test of a scientific scrutiny. As the Commissioner himself remarks, towards the conclusion of his report, "if we annually increase in national wealth, it is rather by reason of our great national resources than from the intelligent direction through legislation of our national economy." We owe more to Providence than to our rulers; and, indeed, if Mr. WELLS is not wrong in his conclusions, our rulers hinder us from reaping the full extent of our natural advantages.

It will be gathered from what we have already said that we by no means commit ourselves to all Mr. WELLS' opinions and deductions, but we are bound to give attentive consideration to his facts. Now, he has brought together a good deal of information with reference to the working classes which cannot be too widely read. We shall probably return to it hereafter; at present we can only look at the broad statement that large numbers of our countrymen have abandoned those pursuits which are chiefly productive of national wealth, and sought employment in commercial and speculative channels. A spirit of discontent with their condition and prospects has seized artisans and laborers. The evidence collected by the Commissioner on this subject is very remarkable. A number of manufacturers have answered a question he addressed to them as to whether men do as much work now as in former times. The Superintendent of one large factory wrote back: "Those who observe the laborer find that he shows less and less interest in the work he performs, his only anxiety being to hear the bell announce the hour of his discharge from labor." This is the burden of the greater part of the replies transmitted to the Commissioner. A manufacturer in Buffalo declares that the men do twenty-five per cent. less work than they did before the war.

Mr. WELLS' explanation of this unwelcome phenomenon is that "a vicious currency and unequal taxation" have deadened the energies of the working classes. We have no doubt that both these causes have produced their results, but if the Commissioner is not reasoning from mistaken or partial information we should be disposed to seek further than he has done for the origin of the evil. The eight-hours' agitation, the constant recurrence of strikes, the many causes which have conspired to unsettle the ideas of the laboring classes, ought all to be taken into account. If mechanics think they are being oppressed by their masters, or treated less liberally than the Government treats its workpeople, they will go to their tasks with only half a heart. There is quite enough before us to show that the labor question will not adjust itself quite so easily in the future as it has done in our past experience.

Another dark side of Commissioner WELLS' story is that in which he describes the state of agriculture and trade. In both these elements of a nation's prosperity we appear to be getting worse off instead of better. There is a general decrease in farm stocks and annual produce. In trading affairs, small industries are destroyed, and the large capital now required to set up a new business shuts out competition of only limited means. Then, again, the manufacturer who the already in trade cannot compete successfully with other nations. The price of labor is so high that they are like men contending in a struggle with their hands tied behind them. The export of manufactured cotton, for instance, instead of increasing, steadily diminishes. Add to this the fact that the accumulation of new capital in the country is comparatively slow, and that our foreign indebtedness reaches the amount of $1,461,000,000, and it will be admitted that there is much cloud in our economical condition to call for the very serious attention of Congress.

It would be possible to throw doubt on many of Mr. WELLS' statements, and possibly to cite many facts in direct opposition to those on which he lays so much stress. We do not attempt at this moment to pronounce upon the exact degree of credibility which ought to be attached to this or that particular statement. But it is useful and necessary to have a little plain speaking on the results of excessive taxation. Mr. WELLS takes up our own ground with regard to the policy of reducing taxes, rather than applying the surplus to the liquidation of the debt. He is also, as might be expected, in favor of retaining the income tax at three per cent. The World and the Tribune would throw away the whole of the surplus at one stroke by abolishing the tax. They would make the nation the present of six immediate deficit. Mr. WELLS insists upon the importance of effecting many great and sweeping reductions in taxation and the tariff. He is of opinion that out of the 3,000 articles now taxed, at least one-third might be placed upon the free list without materially diminishing the revenue. We must reserve these and other suggestions for subsequent consideration. His general principle with regard to the policy which the Government ought to pursue has already impressed itself strongly upon the national mind, and it is high time to abandon the mischievous crotchets which are urged, with great perti-hasity and little discretion, by some theorists on political economy.

Mr. Stanton and the Supreme Bench.

The nomination by the President of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and his prompt confirmation in the Senate, without reference, by a vote of forty-six to eleven, have combined to form a tribute alike graceful and well merited to honorable public services and conspicuous ability and worth. The Supreme Bench can, indeed, convey no additional lustre or laurels to Mr. STANTON; he will carry to it quite as much as it can ever bring to him. But it is precisely for this reason, and because his sturdy integrity, his intellectual acumen and force, and his unswerving patriotism are secured to the highest judicial Court in the country, that we regard the present opportunity as one for more than ordinary mention.

A lawyer of extensive practice, large experience and high reputation before his appearance in the Cabinet, prior to the war, he did not, during his long and illustrious service as Cabinet officer, lose his professional tastes or aptitude. On the contrary, immediately on resigning his seat in the Cabinet, he returned at once to the practice of the law, and was immediately retained as counsel in some of the most important cases then in litigation at Washington. He threw himself, too, with all his old energy, into the ensuing political struggle; and his splendid services rendered in the late Pennsylvania canvass were acknowledged by the Senate last Friday, when every Republican member but three joined in an unsolicited request for his appointment,—the members of the House following suit next day.

It is not, however, as the partisan or politician, but as the patriot rising above all partisan politics, that Mr. STANTON will go into history. His fame will not rest upon his past career as an advocate, nor even on his future career as a Judge. It is STANTON the War Secretary—the CARNOT of America—perfect in courage, tireless in energy, and unmoved in patriotism in the dark hour of the country, who will be remembered by those that shall come after us. The public confidence in his unbending integrity and patriotism, and in his high character, tried already in the furnace, have induced a general congratulation over his elevation to the Supreme Bench—congratulation not so much on his account as the country's.

The French Atlantic Cable.

It would be a curious—we had almost said a ludicrous—application of the doctrine of "State Sovereignty," if it were true, as our correspondent suggests, that ERLANGER'S reason for non-compliance with the demands of our Government in the matter of his cable, is that, having obtained the consent of Massachusetts to land it on her shores, no consent of the National Government is necessary. This would indeed be introducing a political theory into a very practical matter of business. And, after all, no more pointed satire could be written on the doctrine which ERLANGER exhumes, according to report, to serve his ends, than this very attempt to deny the jurisdiction of Congress in a matter of this kind. We do not, however, imagine that anything so recondite and lawyerlike has guided the action of Messrs. REUTER and ERLANGER, but that, on the contrary, they have been chiefly influenced by the fact that the French Government was willing to make an exclusive concession; and, accordingly, they took all the concession they could get, and now desire to keep all they can.

But the solution of the matter will be very simple. We feel confident that the American people will demand that the French directors shall promptly comply with the conditions on which Mr. FISH allowed them to land their wire at Duxbury, or else that the wire itself shall be thrown out into the sea. It was mortifying enough to find the chief financial agent of the rebellion in Europe, who had not even placed himself in the position in which such men as LEE had placed themselves by surrender, engineering this project under a contract which excluded our own citizens from fair competition. But it is still more galling to find that the arrogant claim made by the American agents or managers of the French Cable to comply with the just demands of our Government, are unconditionally rejected by ERLANGER & Co., the principal owners.

The remedy is with Congress, who should forthwith give expression to the public sentiment on the subject in unmistakable terms. Such action ought to be had before the holidays. Very few words need be wasted on the subject. The strong ground taken in the President's Message is too familiar to require repetition; and it is curious to note that this passage excited more excitement in Paris than any other in that document. A bill is now before the Senate setting forth the general principles on which magnetic lines of cables may be laid and maintained between the United States and foreign countries. This bill provides that the privileges conferred by the act shall not be enjoyed by any person or company whose lines terminate in any foreign country which does not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the Union. The amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, and which was discussed last Friday, is retroactive in its character, imposing the condition just referred to on the French cable as well as all present and future cables.

Of the justice of the point in question there can be no doubt. It only remains for Congress to act promptly and effectually.

The Indians in New Mexico.

The Indian fight on the 12th of November, in the canyon on the north side of the Guadalupe Mountains, 200 miles south of Fort Stanton, must not be regarded as indicating general Indian hostilities, or as weakening in any way the force of those pacific assurances from our officers which were lately presented to Congress.

The region in question is an exceptional one, and the tribe involved in the fight (the Mescalero Apaches) is one whom it is almost impossible to cure of the propensity for thieving, except by such prompt punishment as that inflicted by Lieutenant CUSHING and his detachment of the Third Cavalry. In general it may be remarked that the further West civilization pushes, the more roving, restless, thievish and unmanageable are the Indians. The apparent cause is that they have not been so much accustomed to intercourse with the whites; but this, though the apparent, is not the real cause. The Indians themselves are found to be more nomadic and vagrant as we approach the Pacific. Those in Arizona, for example, and, in general, those beyond the Rocky Mountains, are of a lower type in mental and moral development, and in manners and habits, than those on the Plains. Their propensities for stealing and murdering are very strong, and what adds to the difficulty of controlling them is their lack of tribal organization. The further West and South-west we go, the less are Indians under control of single chiefs, and the more apt are they to be governed by individual caprice. Hence "treaty making" and any pacific arrangements are more difficult with them than even fighting, and there is seldom found a man of enough influence to represent large bodies of braves, as, for example, Satanta represents the Kiowas.

Perhaps this peculiarity cannot be alleged as fully of the Apaches as of some more Western tribes; but it is partially true. And, at all events, those who have had most to do with them understand best the extreme difficulty of dealing with them, as compared with the Sioux and Cheyennes. The Apaches have for centuries been the foes of white men—ever since, in fact, they were brought into contact with them. Generals POPE and CARLETON, who have had much experience with them, have made very elaborate reports on their nature and the proper mode of treatment for them. It should be added, also, that New-Mexico is, in any case, in a deplorable state of semi-anarchy. Governor PILE has declared within six weeks that neither life nor property is secure there; that while all other Territories have advanced, New-Mexico has stood stationary for ten years; or, if she has moved, it has been to retrograde. Of course, under such circumstances, we need not be surprised to hear of continual Indian fighting in the Territory; but this does not indicate a general Indian war.

Probably no one living is able to speak with more accuracy upon the relations of Mr. PEABODY toward the South during the war than Mr. THURLOW WEED, nor can any testimony be received upon the subject of more authority than his. Mr. WEED has published a statement which ought to set at rest the detractions which have been indulged in against Mr. PEABODY as a Southern sympathizer. We cannot do more at present than say that the reply to this charge against the dead philanthropist—all the more indecent because he is dead, and cannot speak for himself—is conclusive. Mr. PEABODY was, from first to last, loyal to the Union. He never wavered, even in the darkest days of the struggle. He did his best to prevent recognition of the Confederacy. He pronounced the Confederate loans worthless. Nor did he, in any way, encourage rebel enterprise or secession, and he maintained his devotion to the North by zealous efforts in its favor. That he deplored the war was true, but what good man did not? Do we not lay immortelles upon our soldiers' graves with tears as well as with pride?

A curious correspondence has occurred between Mr. WILKIE COLLINS and a Dutch publishing firm. Messrs. BELINFANTE BROTHERS. They wanted to reprint his Man and Wife in the Sunday Magazine, and addressing him as "Madame," asked his permission. And "with the greatest pleasure," they sent him a copy of the magazine! Whereupon the author waxed irate. He indignantly denies the soft impeachment as to sex. "I wear trousers," says he; "I have a vote for Parliament," which fact would in these days put upon altogether conclusive testimony. But he adds, "I possess a beard; in two dreadful words, I am—A Man." The publishers appear to have differed upon the demands of the question, for they cannot accept his "new view" that they give him "some money," as the shade VON TAUCHNITZ in Germany and Messrs. HARPER have had done. On the contrary, while they decline to print without his permission, they tell him that other publishers will be less scrupulous, and will not to work without giving him notice of it. The whole story is rather droll.

In dealing with skyrocket, eternal vigilance is the price of safety, though people are found who seem incapable of learning that lesson. In spite of the previous terrible accidents produced by that dreadful pest of the skyrocket, Mr. Patrick Barrett tried the experiment again at Titusville, in Pennsylvania, and produced an explosion which shook the whole town, and was felt at a distance of twenty miles. Fortunately, the solitary situation of the unsatisfactory prevented loss of life, except in the case of Mr. BARRETT himself, who was blown to pieces, as the little town would have been in the case of a hill had not prevented it.

One of the commonest complaints of Indian old port of business, who would like to help poor girls to gain a living, is that the latter are not fitted by skill or training for the tasks offered to them. Sewing girls, for instance, often are but badly, and the same with other branches of female industry. The proprietors of the Boston Social Science Institute, that industrial schools be added to the present public schools, is, therefore, a good one. The great want from which the mass of girls seeking work now suffer is, no doubt, this port of education. When such apply for employment, they are of such trifling to be insolvent, and are either dispensed with or miserably paid. It has been continually asserted that good work will command fair remuneration, whether offered by males or females. If, then, the opportunity be given of a sort of apprenticeship, even though it be only at the needle, some progress would be made toward improving the condition of a large and often anxious class.

What is there about coal mining which renders miners and owners so horribly reckless of human life? A dispatch says that the Hazleton disaster was caused by working the breast in the colliery too near the surface under the houses, there being only twenty feet space left where they were swallowed up. And the still more strange fact is added, that there was a distinct warning of what would happen, only a few days before—only on that occasion it was a couple of men in a truck who were let through a particular thin surface, under which work was going on. There seems no remedy for this heartless carelessness except to its being rendered criminal by law, and sternly punished. What less degree of guilt attaches to the perpetrators of such wrongs than to the wretch who opens a switch, or breaks a rail, with a deliberate intent of evil? Civil damages are of no use as a preventive, even where the longer purse is enlisted, which is not often. Nor can there be any compensation for suffering or death. To make the right person responsible in a criminal sense is the only hope as regards the future.

Farmers who sell their produce at the cobblestones of tavern are not "brokers," as any one may understand who looks in Webster's Dictionary, and we hardly think the law looks that make them so, even on Long Island. While hard-pressed and clever people are trying by means of cooperative stores and the like, to bring consumers into ready contact with producers, it would be a very unpopular kind of law that would hinder and drive back those benevolent agriculturists who try to benefit themselves and others by bringing in their vegetables. If they can find room at the cobblestones without impeding travel, those farmers should be every where encouraged in letting their "garden sass" along in their own wagons.

Perhaps of all the grounds on which it has been attempted to relieve the British Government from responsibility in connection with the *Alabama*, one of the feeblest is the famous "transfer" on the high seas which is supposed to have turned the English "290" into the "Oreto" or "Florida" or "Alabama." It would be strange indeed if either SEMMES or the officers who allowed him to escape could justify themselves by the fact that his force got away in two vessels, rather than one, and then, outside of the marine league, were "consolidated" into one. How any such juggler's trick, with its "presto! change!" could make a vessel Confederate that never saw a Confederate port, especially as she soon after took in fresh supplies and men in an English colonial station, is difficult to see. However, our Washington correspondent tells us that the British Government has formally assented that "the question of the neutrality of the seas" shall go to arbitration with the rest—a point which will cover the ground here alluded to.

"A Tipperary Elector," writing to the English papers, denies that the election of Mr. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA is any proof of the increased vitality of Fenianism. The error of the Liberals was, he says, in not choosing a candidate who would unite the Liberal vote, and unwise confidence led to "a surprise" and defeat. The elector also says that he "never saw an election more remarkable for the absence of violence or intimidation." That may be all true enough, but it only shows that rioting at Tipperary elections is the usual thing; and that there was a strong element of Parnellism the election of ROSSA amply proves. There is one thing to be hoped in connection with the incident and with disturbances elsewhere. It is that Mr. GLADSTONE will not suffer himself to be delayed by them in bringing about his promised Irish Reforms. No clamor of Press or Party ought to blind him to the fact that these reforms are sought by the entire people, and that to withhold them on the plea of continued disorder is to encourage the continuance of the latter. To admit the cause of disturbance and to perpetuate it, and at the same time blame the discontented, is but a bungling method of political inclement. Remove all justification for disloyalty, and then it will be time enough to talk of stern repression and punishment.

Mayor HALL is announced to deliver a lecture on "The Prism of Charity," on the 30th inst., with special reference to the wants of the Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy, near Wheeling, West Virginia—an institution established for the education of young ladies, but which is compelled, by the impoverished condition of the Southern people, to seek assistance from the more prosperous North. Representatives of the Academy, duly accredited, are now in this City with the view of obtaining the co-operation of our citizens in an effort to provide for the education of young girls orphaned or impoverished by the war. Whatever may be the future of the South, there can be no doubt as to its present inability to reestablish the old institutions of learning, or to take any immediate and effective steps toward legislating upon the subject of education. The numerous appeals for aid from the sectarian and other institutions of the South, and the appeal in behalf of the Mount de Chantal Institution is one that commends itself to the broad charity which overlooks the boundaries of States and the divisions of creeds in the promotion of its benevolent work.

The "whitened sepulchres" of Monmouth Park will be the subject of Miss ANNA DICKINSON'S lecture at Steinway Hall this evening. It is understood to be one of her most effective efforts, and will undoubtedly attract an appreciative audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"WILD OATS" AT WALLACK'S.

Wild oats nowadays does not mean precisely what it meant in the days of O'KEEFE. In his days it signified among other things a wo ack instructed, by his comedy, some lads, a company of strolling players and bowling, each a self-hunter by many wrinkles in efforts to surprise the world by displays of histrionic impossibility. In our time it implies other sorts of the ferruginous and disruptive—to denote of a less innocent at the of a less intrusive and noisy character—and does not necessarily involve opening of any kind, indeed, is the best which follows predominantly. This scene of the present would be a youth addicted to horseback, heavy bills at DELMONICO'S, lengthy disbursements and frequently, and possible to the first bath and to bring pain in terms at the tailor's often with doubtful letter. He smoke, gambles he rather a worse letter than O'KEEFE's hero but he certainly would not dislike us with curtsies from the point, or monopolize the conversation by contention of melodramatic type best. More than the hero of the present, he might be his own enemy, but hardly to the same extent that of other people's sons, nerves and general comfort and opportunity. All this includes the progress of the age, and shows how many things we have to be thankful for besides the female enfranchisement and the Atlantic cable. The unpleasant spirit, it must be admitted that it lends and manifestation young natures did progress worse in their mind days than turn player and heart, the hours and pains of their friends would smart, but then they often do now.

"Wild Oats," which was well acted at Wallack's last night, is one of those pieces which are called "sterling," chiefly, it would seem, because they are old, and because they require many good players to be effective. It not, surely as not brilliant as a literary production. Yet its situations are good, and in the hands of people well up in the traditions is pretty sure to cause much laughter and be well liked. The knowledge we suggest is indispensable. No amount of pinning insight, scarcely even of genius, can enlighten the outright actor respecting the dramatic "business" that only the collective intelligence of many and the experience of years has brought to its perfected shape. Hence it is that a company like Mr. WALLACK'S succeeds so well in the old comedies. The many sprightly and telling things that the author probably never thought of, but which have grown, like the crust on port, with years, are at the fingers' ends of such artists as Messrs. GILBERT, FISHER, WALLACK, STODDART and others, so that all which can be made of the basis of text and its superstructure of traditional treatment they are sure to make of it. And as "Wild Oats" becomes in their practised hands a thing of far more meaning and fun than Mr. O'KEEFE had any idea of when he first put together its labored, stagey and improbable scenes.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK is as impudent and loquacious and vociferous as he can possibly be in Rover, and, although there is a certain gentility in his manner hardly indicative of "one of the chaps that thunder in a playhouse, next day fight for bitter bitten apples," to throw into the part ample spirit and variety, and blind its ardurous requirements in a manner which no performer either in this country or in England could probably excel. Lady Amaranth fits Miss LOUISA MOZON like a glove. The maiden coyness and reserve, which with this lady means sometimes near the dangerous edge of pertness, but which her beauty and evenness of manner prevent notwithstanding from becoming offensive, are admirably suited to a part which this description of its representative exactly needs. Mr. JOHN GILBERT as Sir George Thunder was explosive and overdemonstrative; and more, he was, as he always is, gentlemanly, natural and feeling. Mr. CHARLES FISHER gave a fine picture of the Age on Sir. John Dory, without in the least overdrawing or giving it too bright-ened a color. The Sylvester Daggerwood of Mr. STODDART was humorous and well studied, and Miss KATE NEWTON—as she was we would not wish quite so much—was, as usual, as busy as a bee in June. A satisfactory representation of the minor characters left nothing to mar its effect in the way of minutes, and the pleasure of the audience was such as to warrant a repetition of the comedy at an early day.

"THE DUKE'S MOTTO" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

Mr. DALY has once again achieved a success similar to that scored by each of his efforts at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. He has produced "The Duke's Motto" with scenery and costumes which the most critical will not care to see surpassed, either in point of appropriateness or brilliancy. At the same time, he has not been able to give a proportional splendor to the performance proper, and has supplied, as in numerous earlier cases, a passable representation only in the matter of acting. We hardly think an excellent comedian is to be limited to as strict a line of stage business as even the foremost of all is kept to on the French stage; but it will be readily admitted that if one player out of a thousand is equal to the interpretation of every part, a very few of the remainder are possessed of like versatility. Mr. DALY has thought otherwise, and the unseen character of the recent entertainments at his house has proven the fallacy of his argument. We need say but little about the rendering of the "Duke's Motto," given last night, and one of the best instances in support of our views. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who lacks the ease and the warmth for which his energy and coolness are poor substitutes in the character he took, was, except in the final scene of the third act, but an uninteresting representative of the chivalric Lagardere. Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU was just as ill-suited to her role; and to be brief, although the rehearsal of the whole story of the drama showed intelligence and study so far as the performers were concerned, and also the liberality and careful supervision of the manager, the effect was that of dull, instead of glowing colors, in a romantic design, and dispiriting accordingly.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The fairy pantomimic spectacle of "Cinderella" has been produced as the holiday piece at the New-York Circus, and its first representation took place last evening. As every well-disposed child of 2 years of age and upward undoubtedly knows all about *Cinderella*, and has sorrowed over her sorrows and rejoiced at her ultimate good fortune, it is superfluous to say more than that the scenes made familiar by the story were vividly reproduced on the stage. The gorgeous chariot with its four prancing steeds—real live horses, or, at least, ponies—and its coachman and footmen were all there, and there were there, too, thirty little ladies and as many little gentlemen, all in silks and velvets, who assembled at the ball and danced a quadrille until the clock struck 12, and poor *Cinderella* had to hurry home without her slipper, meeting, at last, of course, the reward of her humility and virtue. The piece has been carefully prepared at the Circus, and the dresses are new and rich. It is announced that it will be given at a 2:30 o'clock matinée every day during the present week.

Lecturing Theologue.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON gives her lecture called "Whited Sepulchres" this evening at Steinway Hall. As many of our readers know, this lecture gives a picture of life at Salt Lake, and Miss DICKINSON'S comments thereon will be found, no doubt, both instructive and diverting. The Mormons who has lately written a book in advocacy of polygamy might profitably hear and ponder his views on this matter. There is nothing like surveying both sides of a question; and, as we are in daily expectancy of seeing a book announced in favor of polyandry, we may safely entertain ourselves in advance to all the arguments, pro and con, that bear upon every conceivable modification of the marital relations. Professor RITTER delivers to-night the fourth of his excellent lectures on the history of music at Weber's Rooms, the special subject on this occasion being "The Oratorio," including the passion, miracle and mystery plays from the earliest century to the death of SCH

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were at public sale at the Exchange yesterday Peters, Brothers have sold at private sale a house and grounds at Fort Washington for $30,000; also, two lots on Forty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for $40,000, and one lot on Forty-fourth-street for $10,000. Wm. H. RAYNOR reports the sale of one lot on Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street for $6,100; one lot on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street for $4,000, and one lot on Seventy-sixth-street for $11,000. To-day there are sales at the Exchange of a considerable amount of property in Brooklyn and East New-York.

Private Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter Brothers, Brokers.

Houses and [illegible] at West 9th-st. $30,000
Lot n. s. 45th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100. 45,000
Lot ...ft. s. 45th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100. 45,000

By W. H. Raynor.

1 lot b. s. 70th-st., between 8th and Madison-ave., 20x102.5. ..... $11,000
1 lot ft. e. 10th-av., 25x100. 4,100
1 lot n. s. 165th-st., 25x100. 4,000

Trustees of Sheik Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Wooster-st., e. s., 101 ft. n. of Bridge-st., 25x $20,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 25x90 10,000
23d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x92.6 3,000
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5 3,000
45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100 3,000
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100 2,000
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100 2,000
Lexington-av., s. e. cor. 51st-st., 50.6x75 18,000
2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 1 of 25-ft. lots 1,000
Ninth-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x75 1,000
Lexington-av., s. s., 81.3 ft. e. of 48th-st., 20.3x100 10,000
48th-st. and 11th-av., n. e. cor., 50.6x97.5x... (¼ share.) 400

Lease Surrendered.

Greene-st., No. 45, 5 years, per year $10,000
Monroe-st., No. 34, 4 years, per year 800

KINGS COUNTY.

Clinton-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Montrose-av., 20x100. ..... $1,000
Devoe-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bushwick-av., 25x100. 1,000
Grand-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 25x100. 1,000
Greenwood-pl., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100. 1,000
Same 1,000
Same 1,000
Olive and Grand-sts., n. e. cor., 25x65.9 2,100
Same 2,100
Same 2,100
Tillary-pl., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 20x100. 1,000
Same 1,000
Waldron-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Throop-av., 20x100. 1,000
Same 1,000
Same 1,000
Same 1,000
South 2d and 3d-sts., n. s. corner, 75x100. 15,000
5th-st., n. s. s., 100 ft. w. of Gates-av., 20x100. 2,000
10th-st., s. s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ninth-av., 20x100. 2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Fort Greene-pl., 100 1,000
Myrtle-av. and Dufield-st., s. e. corner, 50.3x70.... mem.

Sewer.

Fairchild-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Sutphin-st., 80x100. ..... $2,000

Asphaltic.

Newton-road, indefinite plot, three acres $7,000
James Lent's property 2,000

Office.

I. W. Bonnell's property, 100x127 ..... $2,000

Hudson City.

Bergen-st., w. s., 100 ft. No. 36, block No. 34, W. P. Ogden $600
Bergen-st., w. s., 100 ft. No. 31, block No. 34, W. P. Ogden 600

Same.

Sussex-st., w. s., adjoining W. P. Hackett's, 100x100 ..... $2,000
Bergen-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of W. P. Hackett's, 100x100 2,000
Plot adjoining 2,000
Bergen-st., w. s., adjoining A. V. D. W. T. Bleecker's, 6 lots 2,775
Water-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Chureh-st., 80x100 4,000

Country.

Lots Nos. 27, block No. 4, and 102 No. 32, block No. 1, map of H. Gould's property $100
Water lots.

Lot No. 67, map of the Long property, 50x100 ..... $750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four-story and basement brick dwelling, very centrally situated, just completed by the Mechanics' Benevolent Association, No. 7 Dominick-st. Possession May 1, 1870. For price, terms, &c., apply to E. H. RUDDLE, at 430, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE NEW OF FIVE-STORY and basement dwellings, every style of finish, in 35th-st., 37th-st., and 38th-st., Fifth-av., Murray Hill, block system, with all the modern improvements, just ready for occupancy. J. W. STEVENS & SON, on the premises, 37th-st., near Fifth-av., 1 to 4 P. M.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, WELL-BUILT, solid, four-story, brownstone fronted dwelling, with ventilation, flues, &c., only $40; immediate possession. Apply at 146 East 35th-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—The eight 25-ft. building lots, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., suitable for building for private residence. For particulars apply to ARNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, gas, &c.; lot 25x100. Also, a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a store. Apply on the premises, No. 114 Graham-av., near Broadway. Price $2,500; $1,000 can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A FINE family home with all the modern conveniences, in a most desirable order, with stable, carriage-house, and large lot of ground; also, a cottage-house, with the same out of land of same, front 75 feet; one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

H. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and one hour from 23d-st. ferry. Also, country seats and houses to let in the county. F. J. OTT, W. BLACK, WELLS, ASHMEAD & CO., No. 21 Pine-st., No. 3 P. O., Orange, corner Main and Central-av., 1 to 4 P. M.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS ON THE North River; 80 acres, with vineyard of 1,000 grape vines; 2 miles from Peekskill depot and landing. Will be sold for $6,000 cash. Or vacant lots between 4th and 5th-sts., five minutes' walk. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 49 Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Four or eight lots, corner of Riverside-dr. and Park-av., and five lots, corner of Riverside-dr. and 82d-st. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 49 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 56 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in perfect order; can be seen at any time. Apply at 54 Pine-st. Also, houses to let. Apply to R. BLANCO, No. 13 South-William-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 99 West 18th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ARNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS—A plot of ground on Water-st., corner Pine, with all the improvements, steam power, &c., now in full operation. The Harlem and Hudson River railroad depots are within a few minutes' walk. The Harlem and Hudson River railroad depots are within a few minutes' walk. The Harlem and Hudson River railroad depots are within a few minutes' walk

REAL, THE MURDERER.

His Case Again Before the General Term of the Supreme Court—A Novel Point Raised by Prisoner's Counsel.

The case of JOHN REAL, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Policeman SHERIDAN in July, 1866, and to whom the General Term have denied a new trial within the last few days, came up again yesterday before the same Court, Judges CLERKE, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND on the bench.

Mr. GRAHAM, counsel for REAL, asked to have a day assigned for a reargument of the motion for a new trial.

Ex-Judge STUART, another of REAL'S counsel, said they intended to press the motion, but all they asked at this time was to have the Court fix a day, so that the case could be heard on its merits. He said that they proposed to argue that the sixth article of what is known as the "Amended Judiciary" became the law of the State immediately after the vote thereon at the November election. The Judiciary article provides that no Judge who tries a case at Circuit or Oyer and Terminer shall form one of the Appellate Court as in this case.

District-Attorney GARVIN thought the other side must first of all obtain leave for reargument, and that they should be compelled to argue that had been overlooked in the previous argument. At any rate, there must be some sort of paper before the Court, showing that some important point had been overlooked, either by reason of counsel or an oversight on the part of the Court, or that some case controlling in the matter had been overlooked. This was not the case. This was before the same (identical) tribunal, composed of the same members, so that they could judge whether the point had been overlooked or not.

Mr. GRAHAM contended it ridiculous and absurd that they should be compelled to argue before those very Judges who had decided it, as the latter would scarcely need to be informed what their decision was. He wanted him to be present and to be entitled to object to his sitting, basing his objection on the ground already stated. Objection to the latter was overruled, and exception taken. He had expected that Judge HILTON would occupy a seat on the Bench at that time